Country	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
Romania	9.97	10.40	13.02
Pakistan	5.53	11.50	13.71
Others	1.12	7.75	8.79
TOTAL:	480.20	625.79	781.45

(Source: MMTC Ltd.)

Preparation for WTO Conference at Hong Kong

21. MAULANA OBAIDULLAH KHAN AZMI:
SHRI MOTIUR RAHMAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what preparations have been made for the forthcoming WTO Ministerial Conference to be held in Hong Kong;

(b) the countries which are supporting India's stand in WTO; and

(c) the strategy being devised for effectively putting forth the cause of the developing countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVAN): (a) India has engaged in these negotiations to ensure that its core concerns and interests continue to be adequately addressed as negotiations proceed from one stage to the next. On each of the issues for negotiations, India has firmed up its position which is dictated by its national interests.

(b) and (c) India has been forming issue-specific coalitions with different countries to ensure that its core concerns and interests find due reflection in the negotiated outcome. India is a coordinator of the G-20, a developing country alliance, which is actively contributing to all aspects of the agriculture negotiations. India has also been a prominent founder member of the G-33, a group of 44 developing countries that emphasizes the need for special instruments, namely, the special Products and the new Special Safeguard Mechanism (SSM), to address their food and livelihood security and rural development needs. In the agriculture negotiations, India and Brazil representing the G-20 are members of the Five Interesed Parties

(Australia, Brazil, EC, India and US). Spearheaded by India, the G-33 has been making substantive contribution on Special Products and the SSM. Another such example is the Small Group on Services formed to provide impetus to services negotiations. The ABI formula, proposed by Argentina, Brazil and India for NAMA negotiations are based on the country's present NAMA bound tariff average. This formula is backed by the Caribbean countries and some African countries. Another important outstanding implementation issue relates to the relationship between the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and TRIPS. India has been instrumental in forming a group of developing countries (Brazil, Cuba, Ecuador, Peru, Thailand, Venezuela, Zambia, Bolivia) for demanding that patent applicants should disclose the country and source of origin of any biological material or associated traditional knowledge used in their inventions, and the patent system should be supportive of the informed consent and benefit sharing arrangements that national laws may prescribe. Protection of intellectual property rights of private individuals should be supportive of the larger societal interests enshrined in the CBD. India is also a prominent member of the Friends of Geographical Indications (GIs), a group of more than 50 countries, both developed and developing.

Foreign Direct Investment in India

22. SHRI MOTIUR RAHMAN:
MAULANA OBAIDULLAH KHAN AZMI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the present position of Foreign Direct Investment in India, State-wise;

(b) the strategy devised/being devised to see that the backward States also get their due share in FDI; and

(c) the results achieved therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVAN): (a) State-wise Foregin Direct Investment (FDI) inflows data are not provided by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). Information on FDI inflow reported by investors to the Regional Offices of RBI during January, 2000 to September, 2005 is in the enclosed Statement (*see* below).

(b) and (c) Government has put in place a liberal & transparent policy,